GEN. GRANT FINALLY INCULPATED. \$30,000 OF PUBLIC MONEY ORDERED TO BE SPENT FOR ELECTION PURPOSES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 19.-Ex-Attorney-General Williams was examined to-day by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and testified to the payment to John I. Davenport, formerly United States Commissioner in New-York, out of the secret service fund of \$30,000 for election purposes. Upon being pressed, Judge Williams acknowledged that the money was paid by the direct order of the President.

SCHENCK AND PARK EXAMINED. SENATOR MORTON'S RETAINER-PROF. BLAKE'S LET-TER-WHAT MR. PARK KNEW OF IT AND HOW IT WAS USED IN THE PROSPECTUS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, April 19.-Ex-Senator Stewart was recalled before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. It will be recollected, from the former testimony, that the witness had a conversation with Senator Morton is July, 1871, wishing to engage him as counsel in the Emma Mine sult, but which Senator Morton subsequently declined. In reply to Mr. Springer's question, the witness said he advised Lyon to send Senator Morton a retaining fee of \$1,000, having previously informed the Senator that, if the suit turned out well, he should have a larger compensation. After the witness saw Senator Morton's testimony before this Committee, given in March last, not knowing whether Lyon had compiled with the suggestion to send a retaining fee to Senator Morton, he wrote to the Denver Bank for information as to whether a draft had been drawn by Lyon in favor of Schator Morton on the bank. The reply was that there was no evidence that such a cheek had been drawn. The reason why the witness applied to the bank for information was that Mr. Chaffee, the President of the bank, furnished the money to defray the litigation of Lyon against the Emma Company.
The examination of Mr. Park by Mr. Hewitt was re-

samed, during which, among other things, he circumstantially stated how he settled with ex-Senator Stewart for his interest in the mine, giving him money and bonds amounting to about \$275,000. The bonds, to the extent of \$100,000, were purchased below par, this investment being for the benefit of Mrs. Stewart. In reply to a question by Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Park said be never heard of Prof. Blake's letter of the 27th of July, 1871 (in derogation of the mine), until hi attention was called to it last year by Mr. Chittenden. In June, 1871, Prof. Biake called on Mr. Park, representing that he was our of employment and wanted something to do. Mr. Park employed him to go to the Emma Mine and make a survey and an examination; he was to receive \$500 and expenses at first, and \$2,000 on making his maps and report. Mr. Blake informed Mr. Park that he had many acquaintances in Londo and could be of great service to him in selling the mine, and that he should like to go to London with Mr. Park. Mr. Park told him it would be a long time before the mine could be offered for sale, but if the time should ever come he would consider the proposition of Prof. Blake Witness left Salt Lake on the morning of the 25th of July, and a short time after reaching New-York Gen. Baxter banded him Prof. Biake's letter of July 28, 1871. which gave a favorable report of the mine. Mr. Park put this with other papers, which he carried to London He had nothing more to do with Prof. Blake until after his return from London, when Prot. Blake called on him for a settlement. Prof. Blake said that Mr. Park might have given him a chance, instead of Prof. Sillinan, t make an examination of the mine. Mr. Park replied that his employment would have been agreeable to him, but he had no control in the matter of the selection of Prof. Silinan. Mr. Park give Prof. Blake \$1,000 in consideration of the use of an extract from his letter in the prospectus, but the mine was sold on the report of Prof. Silliman. Mr. Park said that the Flagstaff bline was sold in Loudon, on report of Prof. Blake made to Edwin Davis, for which he was paid \$500.

MR. BRISTOW AND THE LAND GRANTS. THE SECOND SLANDER OF THE CAMPAIGN COM-PLETELY EXPLODED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.] Washington, April 19 .- A story was tele, graphed from this city last night the substance of which related to the connection of Secretary Bristow with the Texas Construction Company. It was to the effect that Mr. Bristow, as the solicitor of that organization, had a Commission sent out from the Interior Department at the expense of the Government to ascertain the value of and title to certain Mexican private land grants; that the Commission, instead of reporting to the Secretary of the Interior reported to Mr. Bristow as Bollcitor of the road direct the effect of which was to give him information that the Government bore the expense. Some of the errors in this statement are these: First, no Commis tion was sent, but a private citizen went under the circumstances below described. Secondly, This gentle man gave the Company and the Interior Departmen copies of his report. Thirdly, The Government never paid one dollar of the expense of this gentleman, al though the Government was greatly benefited by the

The circumstances were that a very considerable por tion of these lands in which the Texas Pacific Company had an interest was originally covered by Mexican titles In those very lands the United States Government has an equal one-half interest. It became important both for the Government and the Company to ascertain the exact legal condition of these oid titles and their history. An extended knowledge of Spanish and of several Spanish Mexican dialects as well as a thorough under-standing of Mexican law was necessary thorto accomplish this. A scholarly gentle A. R. C. Hopkins of San Francisco was found who possessed the necessary qualifications He is known in California and by the United States So md who possessed the necessary qualifications. prone Court as expert in these matters. He was engaged by the Company to do this work. Before going he obtained from the Interior Department a simple letter accrediting him to whomsoever the letter might come, as an American-citizen engaged in the work in question. The letter stated that he was to receive no compensation from the Government. This private professional gentleman proceeded to Mexico, and after much labor obtained the desired information, put it in the form of a report, and gave copies both to the Interior Department and to the Company. That report contains a very accurate, careful history of the land titles in question, with abstracts of title and all infor mation necessary to a thorough understanding of the subject. It is of great value to the Government as wel as to the Company, as the Government has a half interest in the same lands and an interest which is in every respect identical with that of the Company. For th service this gentleman was entirely and solely compenented by the Company, and never received one cent

GEN, BELKNAP'S DILATORY POLICY. INCREASED INTEREST IN HIS TRIAL HIS COUNSEL PROPOSE A POLICY FULL OF DILATORY ACTION-THE SENATE WILL DECIDE THAT IT HAS JURIS DICTION-A LONG TRIAL FORESHADOWED. IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- The scene in the Impeachment Court to-day was more striking in many respects than at its previous sessions. There was, possible, a larger growd in the galieries than before, and the proceedings developed something of the course of the defense. Gen. Belknap was present in person, as on Monday, accompanied by ex-Senator Carpenter in his elaborate toilet, and by his other counsel, Judge Black and Montgomery Blair. He came into the Senate Chamber with the same nonchalant air and took the same seat at the table on the right of the presiding officer. The House, as a body, was not present, but many members came in and witnessed the proceedings. The first busi-ness was the submission by the Managers of their replieation to the plea of want of jurisdiction made by the ex-Secretary. The first point made was ordinary in its character, but the second was very strong, and, from nents made upon it subsequently, it would seem to be conclusive that the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, as jurisdiction. It gave in brief a story of the case, stating that a Committee of the House had discovered the crime of Gen. Belknap white he was still in office, and nt. To escape this be resigned. The defens hereloped an unmistakable intention to postpone, delay, and procrastinate the trial. Mr. Carpenter first asked intil next Menday to reply to the replication of the Man

agers. He would then have submitted an answer, and the Managers would have been forced to ask for time to file another rejoinder, and nobody could tell how long this policy might have gone on, Mr. Carpenter next wanted the Senate, sitting as a court, to be governed by the same rules as an ordinary court of justice, receiving no papers or documents until they had been read and passed upon by the Senate. The proposition against which he was acting was to submit the answers of both managers and nished to the managers or counsel, as the case might be. The result of the policy proposed by Mr. Carpenter would be to overwhelm the case with dilatory action. Senator Edmunds seemed to eatch the intention of the counsel at once, and it was his prompt action that defeated it. The preliminary papers and answers were to be considered by the contending lawyers, who could judge for themselves what course to pursue in regard to them. It was finally settled that the Senate, as a court, should adjourn until the 27th inst. and that in the mean time the answer of Gen. Belknap to the replication of the Managers in regard to jurisdietle should be filed with the Secretary of the Senate, and furnished to the Managers, and that the refoinder of the latter to the same should take the same course. When the Court reconvenes, it will be ready to proceed with the consideration of the jurisdie tion question, both sides being ready for that purpose it has jurisdiction, on the ground stated by the Managers

the purpose of earrying out the idea that he appears as a private citizen, and not in the capacity of an officer, for the purpose of trial as Secretary of War. If he was still in office he would not appear; but his counsel hold that private citizens must appear in person to answer charges before a court. This, however, is rather trivial in its character. There is no precedent for the ex-Secretary's appearance in person, and his doing so is generally earing in the senate, or in the court, which ver it may be called, is as pompous as it formerly was as Secretary of War, and modesty is a quality which be does not appear to understand. As soon as the court adjourned to day, he walked to the roar of the Scuator's seats, and beckoned to Senator Alifson to me to him. He was also joined by two members of the House delegation from Iowa, and, taking a seat on a sofa in the Chamber, he seemed to be highly entertaining There does not appear to be any calculations as to the length of the trial, but it is is evident that it will be pro longed far into the Summer.

A DEFICIT OF MILLIONS. LARGE ROBBERIES FROM THE PROCEEDS OF CAP-TURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY SALES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 19 .- There has long been a well-settled conviction that in the matter of the sale and accountability of captured and abandoned prop erty in the South, in consequence of the war and the acts of Congress, monstrous frauds have been committed, and the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department has endeavored to find out the facts. During the past few days the inquiry has developed facts of the most astound ng character but the members of the Committee are pledged to se creey, hold their sessions with closed doors, and are very reticent. They refuse to disclose the particulars of th developments. Enough is known, however, to warrant the statement that there is a deficit of several millions of dollars between the accounts of the sales of property in South anandoned and captured and the return of money from such sales. In the matter of cotton the difference is very great. The accounts of Simeon Draper of New-York, who was the Cotton Agent of the Government, are receiving particular attention; but it is discovered that many of the books and papers kept by him, and which were suposed to be in the Treasury Department, are missing Some of the attorneys who assisted the Government in its suits against captured and abandoned property have been examined, and when their testimony is made public it will contain remarkable disclosures. The use of large sums of money arising from the sales of property of this character by the late firm of Jay Cooke & Co. is also receiving the attention of the Committee.

ARMY EXPENDITURES.

A POST TRADER'S FEES TO GEN HEDRICK-COWLES & CO.'S PLEA TO HAVE THEIR MOTH EXTERMI-NATORS RESTORED TO FAVOR-DONN PIATT'S

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, April 19.-The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day heard E. A. Reynolds of the firm of Lee & Reynolds, post traders at Camp Supply, Indian Territory. Mr. Reynolds testified that he secured his appointment Sept. 17, 1870, through Gen. J. M. Hedrick of Iowa, to whom he paid in all \$4,500; he paid no money to anybody else on account of ent to the post. The witness was Stone, a lawyer of Pueblo, Col., in the room of witness at the St James Hotel, New-York, in the Fall of 1874, he mailed a \$1,000 bill, or two \$1,000 bills in the etter to Gen. Orville E. Babcock, or his brother. The witness denied this, and said that he had not handled a \$1,000 bill in the past ten years; had never paid a do lar to Gen. Babcock or his brother, nor has he paid money to any one except Gen. Hedrick for the appointment; post-traders generally talked big figures about es of posts, saying that they would make large sums of money "next year;" that as these stories eircu ated, Hedrick's prices seemed to "inflate;" the witness's firm had made about \$10,000 a year.

Mr. George W. Brega, of Geo. W. Cowles & Co., read a ong statement in regard to their processes for exterminating moths. He testified that Gen. Meigs had approved the findings of the army boards and the results of at the Schuylkill Arsenal, all of which were favorable to Cowles & Co. The Secretary of War was not favorable to the process used by Cowles & Co. Witness had paid nobody to work for him except Col. Donn Piatt, editor o The Washington Capital ; the contract with Platt was for five per cent of the gross proceeds of the work. In 1874, Col. Piatt put in a claim against Cowles & Co. to: \$11,000 or \$12,000, but the company refused to pay him on the ground that they had already paid him in fall for his services. Pistt then threatened to have their work stopped; Pistt had been employed to use his influence with the Secretary of War on the 19th of January, 1874. The work of Covies & Co. was stopped through Pisti's efforts. Witness went to see the Secretary of War, and asked for a copy of the charge against the Company; the Secretary gave him no satisfaction, and said "he would be d— if he would gratify his request." Witness went to Long Branch to see the President; saw Gen. Babeock and told his story; witness was told that there must be some mistake, that the Secretary of War would be there in a few days, and that he had better wait till Gen. Belkmap came before going to see the President; witness diw alt, and a few days afterward received a copy of the charges through Gen. Babeock; the amount of money paid to the Company was about \$109,000. The Company deny that Col. Pisti was ever employed except to present such facts as the Quartermissier's Department found to be correct to the attention of the War Department and such persons in Congress as he might know. The Company defind their integrity at length, and ask that the order of any pension shall be revoked. This statement was sworn to and unabed to Gen. W. W. Beiknap, Secretary of War, on Aug. 17, 1874. on the ground that they had already paid him in full for

tee here adjourned.

CORRUPT HEALTH OFFICERS. DES. COX AND BLESS OF WASHINGTON PAID MONEY

BY CONTRACTORS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] " WASHINGTON, April 19 .- The House Com-

nitice on the District of Columbia examined other wit-cesses to-day in regard to the interest of Drs. Cox and Bliss of the Board of Health in the Odorless Excavating Company of Baltimore, which has a contract with th Board. J. C. Bradley, who was one of the bidders for scavenger work, and whose offer was more than that of any one else, testifies that he was paid \$2,000 by the Odorless Company to withdraw his bid, and that he afterward sold his patent, known as the Strauss pat ent, to the Odorless Company, and became himself infrom the District Board of Health, the capital of the Company, which was \$100,000, was increased by issuing \$100,000 more of preferred stock, on which an annual dividend of 7 per cent was guaranteed. Sixty thousand dollars worth of this stock was divided among the four incorporators, and the books of the Company, which were exhibited to the Committee to-day, show that a vote was passed to set saide \$40,000 of it " to promote the interests of the Company." Of this amount, \$10,000 was assigned to Dr. C. C. Cox, President of the Board of Health, and \$10,000 to Dr. Bliss, one of his associates in the Board. Dr. Cox's stock was transferred to the name of his wife, and after several semi-annual dividends had been paid, was some time last Fall assigned by her

to the President of the Company, Mr. Keyser. Dr. Bliss never received his certificates of stock, Mr. Keyser, the dent of the Company, having advanced him money, held the stock as collateral security. The explanation given by the members of the Board of Health of this transaction is that Drs. Cox and Bliss owned an interest in the Strauss patent, and that when Mr. Bradley sold this out to the Odorless Excavating Company, they were paid in stock of the new concern to cover it.

SALARY BILL VETO.

THE PRESIDENT INSISTS THAT \$25,000 WAS TOO LITTLE 100 YEARS AGO, AND STILL MORE SO

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, April 19 .- The veto message of the President in regard to the Presidential salary bill, which was sent to the Senate yesterday, and not read,

which was sent to the Senate yesterday, and not read, was read to-day. It is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I return Senate bill No. 172, entitled "An act fixing the salary of the President of the United States," without my approval. I am constrained to this course from a sense of duty to my successors in office, to my-self, and to what is due to the dignity of the position of Chief Magistrate of a nation of more than 40,000,000 of people. When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by the Constitution at \$25,000 per annum we were a nation of but 3,000,000 of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactures, with but few wants, and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities and dignity of the position, but instituably so from the impoverished condition of the Treasury and the simplicity it was desired to entirvate in the Republic. The salary of Congressmen under the Constitution was firstlixed at \$6 per day for the time actually in session, an average of about 120 days to the session, or \$720 per year, or less than one-thirtieth of the salary of the President. Congress have legislated upon their own salaries from time to time since, until finally it reached \$5,000 per annum, or one-fifth that of the President, before the salary of the latter was increased. No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the National Capitol will confined that the present salary of Congressmen is too high, onless it be the intention of make the office one enterty of honor, when the salary should be abolished, a proposition repure ant to our Republican deas and Institutions. I do not believe the citizens of this Republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. The sum of \$25,000 does not defray the expenses of the Excentive for one year, or has not in my experience. It is now one-fifth in value what it was when fixed by the Constitution in supplying dem was read to-day. It is as follows: of the Executive for one year, or has not in my experience. It is now one-fifth in value what it was when fixed by the Constitution in supplying demands and wants. Having no personal interest in this matter, I have feit myself free to return this bill to the House in which it originates, with my objections, believing that in doing so I meet the wishes and judgment of the great majority of those who indirectly pay all the salaries and other expenses of the Government.

Executive Mansion, April 18, 1876.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. GEN. GARFIELD AND THE MOTH PREVENTIVE

Washington, Wednesday, April 19, 1876. Gen. Garfield's explanation of his connection with the Cowles and Brega moth preventive, and of his telegram to the Secretary of War, to which Brega alluded, is this: After the first appropriation had been ande, the Committee on Appropriations received a letter from Shellabarger stating that the preparation was humbug. Quartermaster-General Meigs was summone before the Committee, and he stated that the Board tha composed of officers hostile to it. Another Board was erdered, and the result of its report was that another appropriation was made. Before the next Concress m t the story had been noised about that Cowles and Brega had said that they had paid \$100,000 for securing the introduction of their preparation in the army.

When, therefore, Mr. Garfield, who was then in the West, read that the secretary of War had suspended the Cowles and Brega contract, he (Garfield) telegraphed to the Secretary of War to stand firm in his suspension Gen. Garffeld maintains that the telegram, and the letters to the Secretary of War which followed it, will show that he (Garffeld) wished to have the contract suspended until the investigation of this alleged wrongful uses money could be find. Fins, Mr. carffeld said, is the meaning of his telegram, and he declar a toat he are heard until him day that Donn Plat had been the caus

SIZE OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS BONDS. The following is the text of Mr. Hewitt's resolution, referred to the Committee on Ways and

Means this afternoon, in relation to the payment of Lie judgments of the Commission of Alabama Calins; Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury, on the 17th day of April, 1876, issued a circular containing the fol-

wing notice:

Notice is hereby given that scaled proposals will be received to the Teamry Department until 12 or book no in on the 14th intra-sarry Department until 12 or book no in the 14th ist, and opened immediation thereafter, for the said of five re-cent coupling or registeres books of the funded four of 1 8t, althorized by the acts of July 14, 15.0, and Jan. 20, 87, althorized by the acts of July 14, 15.0, and Jan. 20, 87, althorized by the acts of July 14, 15.0, in loss not case than 5-00,000 to the total amount of \$5.55,000. Bearing the will be said for rold, and parment therefor must be made within three days after acceptance by the Department of the bid. ele within three days after acceptance by the Depart of the bid.

I whereas, By the terms of this notice, parties who

An interest, by the canon desire to purchase a less amount of said sends than \$500,000, are precluded from making buts, and are required to pay gold therefor instead of legal-tender notes, in which plugments are payable; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Secretary of the Treasury should withdraw his said circular and offer said bonds for sale in sums of \$100,000 or multiples thereof, and in legal-tender notes, unless there is

DOUBLE SALARIES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE,

The House Committee on Civil Service has een engaged for several days in an inquiry into the em hief Whitiey, in the New-York Custom-house. It ap pears from the testimony of A. D. Newcomb and I. cettleship, the latter of whom was examined to-day, that each of them, while receiving regular pay as recret service agents, also received a salary of \$4 a day as its spectors in the New-York Custom-house. The secon salary, however, they did not retain themselves, but Newcomb, on the order of Nettleship, and Nettleship, by direction of Wattely, paid it over to Theodors Ailen who, they said, was rendering them some assistance whether and other withesees are to be examined in Fe

COL. SCOTT'S RIVALS.

Col. Thomas Scott has encountered some ormidable rivals before the Congressional Committee to-day. He proposed to the House Committee on Pacific amendment to the pending bill which should grant the Company eight additional years within which to construct the Texas Pacific. Per contra reponsible persons have made a proposition to the Committee to complete the road for the amount of the land grant, to began it without delay, to continue operation ath it is innered, and make a or posit of \$5,000,000 as

MR. SPENCER TO BE "VINDICATED." On Friday next the Committee on Privleges and Elections of the Senate will resume the hearing of the case of Senator Spencer. The time of the meeting will evidently be taken up in reading the closin, arguments of the counse pro and con., so that the report in the matter will not be made to the Senate before the latter part of next week. Mr. spencer's friends claim that the Committee will be unanimous in making a favo able report for him; but it is hardly probable, although under the rulings of the Committee the evidence ad mitted against Mr. Spencer was not of so positive of definite a character as much that was excluded. So it ooks as if there is no danger of Mr. Spencer losing his cut in the Senate for the present.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, April 19, 1876. The House occupied most of the day session in dispos ing of the contested election case of Finley (white, Den erat) against Walls (colored, Republican). The result was the ousting of the colored man and the seating of the Democrat by a strict party vote. The Speaker, in subse quently administering the oath to Finley, made his first blunder of that sort of the scosion. He had proceeded with the iron-clad outh to the words " never voluntarily with the iron-clad eath to the words "never voluntarily borne arms against," when Friney's arm fell. He could succeed the negro Republican, but he could not take he oath, and aimed considerable contains the oath was chapped and the monitor oath administered.

Gen. Schenek denies the truth of the recently-pub

lished statement that he received \$5,000 and stock for is services in procuring the passage of a bill passed by his services in procuring the passage of a on passes by the House for the benefit of a Colorado immigration land seneme. He says he received no money whatever for his services in his capacity of member of Congress, but whatever he received was in pursuance of a contract made with parties in England, in 1869, for legal advice and information in relation to American law. The entrance to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

is again thronged to-day by old employes seeking to return to work, and by many new applicants petitioning for employment. The pressure for place is absorbely immense, and it cannot be possible that a fourth of those applying for work can be employed. A draft for \$651 was received at the Treasury to-day,

in payment of an amount due to the Government, the same including principal and interest to date at 7 per The President to-day signed the act further to provide for the administering of oaths in the Senate.

[For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see EighQ

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

DETAILS OF THE CAMBRIDGE VICTORY. CALM RIVER AND BRILLIANT SUNSHINE-RELA TIVE MERIT OF THE CREWS-THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE RACE-INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST-CAMBRIDGE POPULAR.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, April 8 .- But one thing has been want ing to make this a memorable day among the series of yearly festivals on the Thames, which Oxford and Cambridge are so kind as to provide for Londoners. It is perfect weather, a brilliant sun, more like June than April, a light breeze from the west veering to south-east, a spring tide with the flood not making too soon, the water smooth as glass, a multitude manumerable as the bursting buds on the Putney elms. But what went ye out for to see ? A race, I suppose, and race there was none. The men clothed in soft raiment—and not much of it—were indeed there, and a pretty enough promenade they made up the river, Cambridge showing the way, but nothing that looked like a struggle for the blue ribbon of the Thames. Took the lead and kept itsums up the whole story. There was no more excitement in it than in a walk down Piccaditly, and the victory of Cambridge was too hollow to be glorious. The men who were betting ten to four on Oxford three weeks ago may have got a little men tal animation out of it. But I suppose they had long since hedged, and did not care much. The betting had latterly veered completely round, and as much as 3 to 1 and even 100 to 30 has been laid on Cambridge.

To account for this state of facts is not very difficult. Oxford acquired their great reputation before they arrived on the Thames. They were a powerful crew, and above all, they numbered six old oars among them-six men who had rowed last year. Experience goes for much in rowing a race, as in other things; and Oxford won so easily last year that everything was expected from the reappearance of so large a proportion of that crew. It was not a first-rate crew even then, but it was good enough for what it had to do; and there was not much reason to expect any very great improvement this year in Cambridge. Bad reports of their row-ing came up early, and the reports seemed to be justified by their style when they began work at Putney. They had but two of last year's men in the boat, and the crew had two marked faults-a slow recovery, and a tendency to feather under water. But within a week or ten days of their arrival in London, a complete revolution in public opinion took place. Oxford, little as they were fancied at first, went from bad to worse. They grew ragged, and took to rowing short as well; the truth being that their training had been forced by rowing a quick stroke before they were able to row it. Cambridge, on the other hand, being both coached and trained with great judgment, gained as steadily as their rivals lost; and they were really a very pretty crew indeed when they came to the post to-day; ex tremely well together, and without much trace of the two faults which they brought with them from the Cam. The moral is for oarsmen-if such there still be in America-who decry scientific teaching and believe that hard work does it all. There can, I ap prehend, be no doubt that if the race had been rowed three weeks ago, Oxford would have wen it. Her stanchest supporter lost heart when Cambridge rowed the whole course down on the ebb last Monday, in 19 min. 45 sec .- the fastest known time, except that of 1873. The time test is not infallible, indeed a great deal depends on the state of the tide, the wind, the steering and so on. But the performance was undeniably a good one, and seemed still better, compared with that of Oxford on the previous Friday from Putney to Mortlake, when the Dark Blues took 21 min, 56 sec. to cover the course. But why is it that better time is not made in these days ! Races are now rowed with sliding seats, and it is agreed that sliding scats are at least a minute faster for the four miles and a quarter than fixed seats. Are the crews growing poorer ! 1 doubt that, yet I have heard no other satis factory explanation. To-day's time, for example, 20 min. 19 sec., is by no means bad, all things considered, but it is not remarkable. The race was rowed with the best of the flood, and it was only it Corney Reach that the wind was foul and fresh at the same time. It is certain that Cambridge could have done better had they been pressed. Winning crews proverbially come in fresh, and the easiest THE THAMES LINED WITH CROWDS-THE CAMBRIDGE race is not won without work. But I never saw crew who seemed to have so little the matter with them at Mortlake. This may seem like anticipating, but in truth it

makes little difference whether you begin at the be ginning or the end of this race. It is impossible to feel any interest in it as a race, though it is not without value as a study of rowing. Such a performance as that of to-day makes you feel as if you had been imposed upon-as if your nerves had been strung without cause. For-be the end what it may-there is always a thrilling moment when the Light and Dark Blue come paddling softly down t their stations. You may have seen all the practic and know all about rowing, and be as confident a you like about the result, but the result is at the mercy of accidents, after all. A broken stretcher in one of the boats or a lubberly sight-seer steering athwart the course may spoil the nicest calcula tions. And the critics, after all, seldom agree, and if it did not sound paradoxical, I should be inclined to say that the best of them are oftenest wrong. They draw it too fine, and everybody's opinion better than anybody's. "Whatever may be the result," wrote one of them yesterday (Mr. Woodgate), "it will be close enough to faisify the presentone of the betting." The result did not falsify but justified it, so far as it can be justified. But the odds can hardly ever be really so much as three to one, for the reason above given. The chance of ar accident cannot be left out of account. Accident, however, there has been none, so far as I yet know and if one happened, it was not to the winners. Mr Woodgate is an Oxford man, and, with all his acute ness and good judgment, his wishes have more than

The arrangements for the race differed in no respect from those I have described half a dozen times before. Between Putney and Mortlake the whole commerce and traffic of the Thames was stopped two hours before the start. The usual four steamers followed the boats, one for the umpire, Mr. Chitty, and his friends and old earsmen and some celebrities Lord Dudley conspicuous among the latter; one for the Press, one each for Oxford and Cambridge The two latter were left behind, and their enthusi astic passengers saw little of the rowing, while those of us who were lucky enough to be in either of the two foremost saw the whole perfectly. The course was kept better than I remember it kept before; the only boats that could have given much anxiety of mind to the coxswains were those of the police. Trouble was feared at Hammersmith because of the closing of Hammersmith Bridge, whence a greater number of boats was likely to gather at that point and be ferrying people across the river. But none occurred and one is glad that, for once, the right step should have been taken before an accident happened, instead of after, as usual. Hammersmith is a suspension bridge with a very long span. There has always been alarm about it of late years; the danger consisting in the sudden rush of the crowd from one side of the bridge to the other as the boats shoot swiftly under. An inspector for the Board of Trade this year officially pronounced it unsafe, and the directors were in duced to turn it over for the day to the police, who stopped all travel at 12 and allowed nobody to remain on it. An English friend at my side told me after the race that he had looked to see who were the privileged people for whom an exception was made, and, to his utter amazement, there were none.

The first time, said he, that such a regulation has been enforced without distinction of persons. I suppose a Prince or two might have stood on the bridge without much risk to themselves or us, and with great joy to the loyal Briton. The throng of people seemed greater than ever; it always does seem greater; the memory is not capacious enough to retain an impression of crowds so vast. It is the fashion to compare the multitudes out for the boat race with the multitudes on Epsom Downs to see the Derby. A friend who has often seen both declared as we came down that the number of people in sight at any one bend of the river was greater than had ever been seen from the Grand Stand. I

itest weights were:	- 12
CAMBRIDGE.	st. Ib.
1. P. W. Brancker (Jesus)	11 419
2. T. W. Lewis (Caius)	11 7
3. W. B. Close (First Trimty)	11 7
3. W. B. Close (Parst Trunty)	19 819
4. C. Gardon (Jesus)	
5. L. G. Pike (Crius)	
6. T. E. Hockin (Jesus)	
7. H. E. Phodes (Jesus).	II IN
C. D. Shafto Liesus), stroke	
G. L. Davis (lare), caxswaln	6 13
	44 11.
1. H. D. McCourtney (Pembroke)	11 4
1. H. D. McCourtney (Pembroke)	11 6
2. F. R. Mercer (Corpus Chris i)	*******
3. W. H. Hobart (Exeter)	11 11
4. A. M. Michison (Pembroke)	13 242
5. J. M. Boustend (University)	12 719
6. H. J. Stayner (St. Joan's)	12 549
7. H. M. Marriott (Brusenose)	11 13
T. C. Edwardes-Moss (Brasenose),	str 12 4
W. D. Craven (Worcester), coxsw.	ain 7 6
Oxford won the toss and took the	Fulham station;

worth having in their case because it lessened the chance of an early lead by Cambridge. The start was even and clean in both boats, but the stroke set was very quick-42, said a man by my side, but I counted 39 or 40, which is quite enough. It did not average over 37 later. In the first 100 rods Cambridge had drawn half a length ahead-which the never lost. The Light Blue rowing was really good, Shafto setting a long stroke, well rowed through, the feather out of the water, the hands then coming sharply away from the chest, and the crew well to gether, with straight backs. Of Oxford not so much could be said. Moss's stroke was short, and, such as it was, seven was almost excusable for thinking he could improve on it. To my mind, seven and stroke might have exchanged places, Marriott looking all over the better man and better oar of the two. Together, for whatever reason, Dark Blue eight were not, either at the beginning, middle, or end of the race; and even had they won it the same would have had to be said. Of losers it is sometimes reckoned safe to say anything, so larsh is the measure of judgment the world awards to defeat. But if they had won, nobody would have ventured to call then a handsome eight. Their chance lay in their strength and staying power, or rather in the conjectured inferiority of Cambridge to them in these respects. The race showed no sign of it. The fine turn of speed which the enemies of the Light Blue admitted they possessed was backed by better endurance than even their friends expected them to display. Or else Oxford was one of the stoutest eights ever seen on the river. Cambridge had a good bit of hard work to do for the first mile. They did not seem to have Oxford completely in hand til past Craven Cottage; yet at this point, as at others. their style was always neat. At Hammersmith Bridge, Cambridge led by more than a clear length which they had increased to three by the time they were past Chiswick, where so many races have been won and lost. It was thought they would come to grief in a wind, but the wind had not blown long enough to raise a surf, and they traveled through it in apparent comfort. Oxford had no hope of winning when once past the Eyot: there never was a moment when they pressed their opponents hard, and Cambridge won by four lengths-or more. Oxford pulled up before they had crossed the line-a thing no one ever saw done, and sure to bring down on their heads many eager curse from non-rowing men of that University. were greatly distressed, but might have paddled on a little further, for form's sake,

Oxford has now won 17 races and Cambridge 16. A tie was hoped for last year; it will be hoped for next year, and if it comes, it is possible the steady partiasity of the British public for the Light Blue may shift to Oxford. The Cambridge victory this year is extremely popular.

ON THE BANKS.

COLORS IN FAVOR-FESTIVE ASPECT OF THE STROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, April 8 .- With a day like it has been today, the crowd, as might have been expected, has been altogether unprecedented. The start was fixed at 1:45 p. m., but hours before that time, as early, indeed, as 10 in the morning, one continuous stream of people was pouring down to Putney, Hammer smith, Chiswick, Barnes, and Mortlake-a stream that never ceased or slackened until both banks were thickly lined over the whole four miles. The favors of the two crews-light and dark blue-were extensively worn; but they were the flags of peace, not contention, and in some case were blended upon the same breast. Cambridg was undoubtedly the popular favorite. What ever may be the explanation, of the fact there can be no question that the dark blue of Oxford was conspicuous by its rarity, while the Cambridge colors were floating on every hand. At every rise of bend of the road, or at any other point favorable to an open view, the eye was met by one brilliant mass of light blue. Many ladies were brightly conspicuons in entire robes of the popular color-dress, hat, bandkerchief, and ribbons, all alike. But hurrying past these fair partisans, past the smoke and dim ness of the town, out into the fresh, open country, we at last reach Hammersmith Bridge, the point where the greatest crowd always congregates, because it was here-though over two miles have still to be rowed-that the race is virtually decided, Whichever crew leads here will lead at the finish, or such at least is the popular belief.

The picture is replete with all the elements of the picturesque. Not a cloud is to be seen in the clean blue sky, the sun is shining as it surely never shon before, and all is life and rough good humor and jollity both on land and water. And so the time passes, and the one single second, to which all else are mere preliminaries, the second of time when the two crews will flash past and beyond us, is drawing near. This is preceded by a thickening of the ranks on shore and the falling into line of all the boats on the river. The coast is cleared, and everything but the race is now forgotten. All eyes are eagerly stretched in one direction, the bend in the river where the first glimpse of the contending crews will be caught. The animation and bustle is suspended for a moment, but only to find vent in loud, long cheers as the Cambridge boat comes first into sight Cambridge wins!" "Hurrah!" bursts from a thousand throats; and they are right. With a fine stroke the Cambridge boat passes us at least two lengths in front of the Dark Blues. Cheer after cheer rends the air, and in another instant both boats are ou of sight. But there was no question of the ultimate result. Barring accidents, like the breaking of an oar, Oxford was palpably out of the race, and the crowd at once began to melt. Great numbers, however, still remained to see the crews paddle back; but contrary to custom, they returned in a steam launch, the absolute result being no longer left in doubt when the Cambridge crew were seen sitting in the bows, while their late competitors were relegated to the stern. Both crews were cheered to the echo on the return, though the victory of the Light Blues was undoubtedly a popular one.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—A special to The Gazette from Charlestown, W. Va., says the troubles at Brownstown are not yet saided, and the negroes have not gene away, as previously reported.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC. DOMINIQUE ROUTED-TWO OFFCIALS - SHOT-CANAL,

LIKELY TO BE PRESIDENT. The Haytian Consulate in this city has received a elegram from Kingston announcing that the revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Dominque, thelate President, has fled. Vice-President Rameau and Losquet, the General in command of the Government forces, have been shot. Boisrond Canal, who was exiled from the country, is now in Port-au-Prince, and it is presumed he will take charge of the Government.

RUMORS OF ANNEXATION. LONDON, Wednesday, April 19, 1976. Special dispatches from Paris to both The Telegraph and The Hour mention that a report is current there that the United States contemplate the annexation of Hayti.

THE WAR IN TURKEY. FAILURE TO REVICTUAL NICSICS-MONTENEGRO NE-GOTIATING.

VIENNA, Wednesday, April 19, 1876. It is stated that at the negotiations which bave been pending at Constantinople since the 5th Inst. between the Porte and the special envoy of Montenegro the latter demand the cossion of the Herzegovinian Val-ley as far as Mostar, besides the harbor of Spizza.

The newspapers express fears lest the Sultan raise the standard of the Prophet, thus appealing to Mohammedan

THE TURKISH REPORT OF THE LATE BATTLES

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, April 19, 1876.

The Minister of War has received a telegram from doukhtar Pasha, dated on Tuesday last. Moukhtar says: We have arrived at Gatzko. Victorious engagements were fought continually during the six days occupied in advancing toward and returning from the neighborhood of Nicsic. We gained striking advantages, although the rebels, who were 14,000 strong, were twice as num as our troops. The Prince of Montenegro openly made

About 7,000 well armed and regularly organized Monenegrins had joined the insurgents.

An official telegram from Mostar, the capital of Heregovina, coincides with the oregoing, and states that Moukhtar returned to Gatzko after fleaving provisions for Nieste in Fort Prejeka, which is three hours' march to the northward of Niesie. Thirty-one Turks were killed and 76 wounded. The insurgent loss was much

LONDON, Wednesday, April 19, 1876. A Renter telegram from Constantinople says the attempt to revictual Nieste failed. Moukhtar was compelled to retreat after reaching Prejeka. MORE FIGHTING REPORTED.

VIENNA, Wednesday, April 19, 1876. The Tagblatt's Grahovo special says the insurgents rove Moukhtar Pasha northward and overtook him at Krstac, where a fresh engagement was fought ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, April 19, 1876.

The newspaper Graschdanin has been suspended for attacking the Austrian Government. BERNE, Wednesday, April 19, 1876.

Servia has given notice of her adhesion to the Geneva Convention in relation to the care of the wounded.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT. THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT MON-

TEREY-MIER CAPFURED BY DIAZ'S FORCES. GALVESTON, April 19 .- A special to The Galvecton News, from Brownsville, says: The following has ust been received from Riaggold, and is dated April 18, p. m.: The stage from Monterey which arrived at amarco this evening brings the following which may be co. sidered trustworthy. The Government maintains a firm attitude. Quirogo, with 500 men, is hunting for Trevino, and it is thought they met at Ramos to-day. Gen. Pedro Martinez is expected i Monterey with 600 cavalry. Gens. Avanella and Palacios are en route to the rontier with their respective corps. Gen. Conda entered Monterey on Saturday last with 4,000 infantry from the mountains, with cannon, as well as funds to pay the the mountains, with cannon, as well as funds to pay the troops. Naranjo will enter Mier to-day with 600 men. Gen. Faero, commanding the forces at Monterey, does not allow correspondence of any kind from the interfor to pass Monterey. All the telegraph lines between Monterey and the City of Mexico are in good working order. A telegram from Rio Grande City, April 19, 3 p. m., says that Mier was taken yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m. by Naranjo and Vara with 450 men. All the Custom-house officials and employes have gone to Guiriono. The citizens made no resistance, the revolutionists entering without opposition. Naranjo is expected at Camargo this evening. Large forces of Government troops are on their way to the Rio Grande, and some hard fighting may be looked for within a few days.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO TO BE PROTECTED.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO TO BE PROTECTED. Washington, April 19.-James I. Haynes, United States Commorcial Agent, has telegraphed to the State Department from New-Laredo, Mexico, under date of April 16, that the revolutionists levied a forced loan on merchants there of \$2,000, and say if it is not paid by tomorrow morning (17th) at 8 o'clock the stores will be forced open, and goods sold to double the amount de

erament to protect its citizens will perhaps prove sufficient. The Secretary of the Navy will also order the gumboat on the Rio Grande to cooperate for the protection of the interests of American citizens. The above facts have been telegraphed by Gen. Whipple, who is in this city, to Gen. Sherman at Chicago.

THE FRENCH FINANCES.

Paris, Wednesday, April 19, 1876. The Cu-toms receipts for the first quarter of the year have been \$12,400,000, ag inst about \$11,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. The receipts from indirect taxes for the same time this year have been \$46,400,000, against \$47,000,000 last year. The amount of cash in the Treasury is now \$58,600,000, against \$58,000,000 last April.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Madrid, Wednesday, April 19, 1876. In the Senate yesterday the Minister of the Colonies, replying to a question about the referms to be introduced in the financial administration of Cuba, stated that the Government was considering the subject but was undecided yet, and in the present condition of the question discussion was inopportune.

The Minister of the Colonies, speaking in the Congress to-day, said the project of reforms in Cuba had produced a certain amount of excitement, but the Government was watching over the colony. The Cuban debt was twice in excess of the revenue. The Government would set with vigor in the present difficulty.

ROSSES FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 19, 1876. Signor Rossi made his debut at the Drury ane Theater as Hamlet this evening. The weather was unfavorable, but there was a good audience. Signot Rossi was suffering so much from hourseness as greatly to impair the effectiveness of the rendition, but he was enthusiastically cheered throughout

OTTAWA, April 19 .- Two spans of the bridge near the Exhibition grounds were earried away by loc ast night. On the way down the timber struck Mela-cu's dam and swept it over the falls.

GLASGOW, April 19 .- Brodie & Harper, David Geddes & Co., and Leitch & Co., all connected with the grain trade, have failed. Brodle & Harper's liabilities are \$500,000. The liabilities of the other firms are un-

LONDON, April 20 .- The Standard's Vienna disputch says it is thought that the questions at issue between Austria and Hungary will be definitely settled in the course of the week.

LONDON, April 12.-The Post's Berlin dispatch says news has been received from Persia that the Shah has abandoned the proposed campaign against

PLYMOUTH, April 19 .- Thirteen of the crew close, which put into this port April 17, were sentenced to tay to 12 weeks' imprisonment each for refractory conduct. The crew alleged that the vessel was undernamed. of the British ship Cartsburn, from Dundee to San Fran

LONDON, April 19 .- This was the second day was the race for the Newmarket Handleap, which was won by Alexander Ballazzi's Artemis colt, H. Jenning's Premier Mai being second, Sir J. D. Asticy's Rascal third, and Mr. Saville's Velveteen, the favorite, seventh. Ten